

Rule 74.5.2 Synthetic Solvent Dry Cleaning (Adopted 12/4/90)

A. Applicability

The requirements of this rule apply to any synthetic solvent dry cleaning operation.

B. Emission Control Requirements

No person shall operate any synthetic solvent dry cleaning operation unless one of the following requirements is satisfied:

1. All exhaust gases from drying tumblers and drying cabinets are vented through a carbon adsorber which reduces the emission of synthetic solvent to the atmosphere to no more than 100 ppm averaged over a period of one minute and measured before dilution during the drying cycle, or;
2. All exhaust gases from drying tumblers and drying cabinets are vented through a control device, other than a carbon adsorber, which reduces the emission of synthetic solvent to the atmosphere by at least 90 percent by weight. For the purpose of determining compliance with this subsection, a refrigerated condenser which is operated in compliance with subsection C.8, shall be deemed in compliance.

C. Operating Requirements

No person shall operate any synthetic solvent dry cleaning equipment unless all of the following requirements are satisfied:

1. No solvent liquid or solvent vapor shall leak from any portion of the equipment. Leaking equipment shall not be operated.
2. All washer lint traps, button traps, access door and other parts of the equipment, where synthetic solvent may be exposed to the atmosphere, shall be kept closed at all times except when required to be open for proper operation or maintenance.
3. Solvent still waste shall not contain more than 0.6 pound (lb) of synthetic solvent per lb of wet waste.
4. All cartridge filters shall be drained in the filter housing for at least 24 hours before disposal or for at least 12 hours provided that they are subsequently dried in a closed container which is vented to a control device which satisfies the requirements of Section B, and is approved in writing by the Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO).
5. Used diatomaceous earth filter material shall be cooked in the muck cooker or treated so the residue does not contain more than 0.25 lb of synthetic solvent per lb of wet waste.
6. Any other filtration or distillation system may be used if the system reduces synthetic solvent losses below 1 lb per 100 lb of dry weight of articles cleaned, and is approved in writing by the APCO.

7. All dry cleaning wastes, including but not limited to waste solvent, still wastes, filter wastes, and drained cartridge filters shall be stored in sealed containers or underground tanks and shall be disposed of in accordance with California hazardous waste disposal regulations as described in the most recent version of Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 30 of the California Code of Regulations.
8. The air temperature at the outlet of the refrigerated condenser shall reach 45oF or less during the cool-down period. A temperature gauge with a minimum range of 0oF to 150oF shall be installed on the condenser outlet duct.

D. Equipment Requirements

Effective December 4, 1990, no person shall install any dry cleaning washer and/or drying tumbler which uses synthetic solvents unless such equipment consists of a dry to dry unit which satisfies the requirements of Section B. The requirements of this section shall not apply to the relocation of existing equipment which is permitted by the Air Pollution Control District.

E. Exemptions

The provisions of Section B shall not apply to any synthetic solvent dry cleaning operation consuming 1200 liters (320 gallons) or less of synthetic solvent per year, where the washers and/or drying tumblers were installed before December 4, 1990, provided the requirements of subsection F.1 are satisfied.

F. Recordkeeping Requirements

1. Any person that operates a synthetic solvent dry cleaning operation shall maintain records on a daily basis or on the date performed showing all solvent purchases, and the starting and ending times of all cartridge filter draining and drying operations. In addition, monthly solvent inventory records, and records showing compliance with California hazardous waste disposal regulations shall be maintained.
2. Any person subject to the requirements of subsection C.6 shall maintain daily records of the dry weight of articles cleaned.
3. Any person that operates a carbon adsorber for the purpose of controlling emissions from a synthetic solvent dry cleaning operation shall maintain records on a daily basis or on the date performed showing the dates on which the carbon adsorber was regenerated.
4. All records shall be retained for a minimum of two years from the date of each entry. All records shall be made available to the APCO upon request.

G. Test Methods

1. Compliance with the emission reduction requirements in subsections B.1 and B.2 shall be determined by EPA Method 18.

2. The synthetic solvent content of the wastes specified in subsections C.3 and C.5, and wastes from systems subject to subsection C.6 shall be determined by ASTM Method D322, as modified below. ASTM Method D322 shall be modified by using a Bidwell-Sterling type distillation trap, calibrated using a hydrophobic solvent with a specific gravity greater than water, in place of the gasoline trap.
3. Solvent vapor leak determinations shall be made using EPA Method 21.

H. Violations

Failure to comply with any provision of this rule, including recordkeeping requirements, shall constitute a violation of this rule.

I. Definitions

For the purposes of this rule the following definitions shall apply:

1. "Cartridge filter": A discrete filter unit containing paper and/or activated carbon that traps and removes contaminants from synthetic solvent.
2. "Dry to dry unit": Dry cleaning equipment which combines the functions washing and drying in one unit and where articles to be cleaned are placed in the unit and are not removed until the drying cycle is complete.
3. "Dry weight of articles cleaned": The weight of articles prior to being cleaned in synthetic solvent.
4. "Drying cabinet": Dry cleaning equipment consisting of an enclosure in which articles are hung to dry and used only to dry articles which would be damaged by the heat and tumbling action of a drying tumbler.
5. "Drying tumbler": Dry cleaning equipment used to dry articles which have been previously cleaned in synthetic solvent.
6. "Sealed container": A container used to store dry cleaning solvent or waste that has a tight fitting lid and walls which are impervious to the solvent
7. "Solvent liquid leak": Any liquid synthetic solvent leak of more than 3 drops per minute.
8. "Solvent vapor leak": Any synthetic solvent leak which is a visible mist or which causes an appropriate analyzer sampling one centimeter from the source to register more than 100 ppm, as methane.
9. "Synthetic solvent": Any halogenated solvent including, but not limited to, perchloroethylene, 1,1,1, trichloroethane and trichlorotrifluoroethane (CFC-113).
10. "Synthetic solvent dry cleaning operation": Any operation using synthetic solvent for the cleaning of fabrics or leather. The operation includes, but is not limited to washers, dryers,

filters, stills, holding tanks, pumps, attendant piping and valves.

J. Compliance Schedule

Any person that operates a synthetic solvent dry cleaning operation subject to the requirements of subsection C.8 shall install a temperature gauge on the condenser outlet duct, no later than March 4, 1991.